[THURSDAY, *January* 11, 1770. THE [NUMB. 1418.]

NEW-YORK GENERAL JOURNAL; OR, THE ADVERTISER.

Containing the freſheſt ADVICES, *both* FOREIGN *and* DOMESTICK

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JOHN HOLT, NEAR THE EXCHANGE.

ASSIZE of BREAD, publiſhed 13th of Nov. 1769.
Flour at 18*s.* 6*d.* per Ct.

A White Loaf of the fineſt Flour, to weigh 1 lb 11 oz. for 4 Coppers.——Ditto, of Dit. to weigh 13 oz. for 2 Coppers.

PRICE-CURRENT, in NEW-YORK.

Wheat per Buſhel	5*s.* 9*d.*	Beef per Barrel,	45*s.* 0*d.*
Flour——	17*s.* 6*d.*	Pork	90*s.* 0*d.*
Brown Bread	16*s.* 0*d.*	Salt	22*s.* 6*d.*
Weſt-India Rum	3*s.* 9*d.*	Bohea Tea	4*s.* 3*d.*
New-England ditto	2*s.* 6*d.*	Chocol. per Doz.	19*s.* 0*d.*
Muſcovado Sugar	64*s.* 0*ds.*	Bees Wax	1*s.* 9*d.*
Single refin'd ditto	1*s.* 2*d.*	Nut Wood	30*s.* 0*d.*
Molaſſes	2*s.* 0*d.*	Oak ditto	10*s.* 0*d.*

HIGH-WATER at NEW-YORK, and SUN's RISING and SETTING, till Thurſday next.

	D's Age.	High-Water.	riſes ☉ H. M.	ſets ☉ H.	
THURSDAY	○	9	after 7	21 before 5	Full ○ this Day 12 at Noon.
FRIDAY	16	10	7	20	5
SATURDAY	17	11	7	20	5
SUNDAY	18	12	7	19	5
MONDAY	19	1	7	18	5
TUESDAY	20	1	7	18	5
WEDNESDAY	21	2	7	17	5

Days 9 Hours 18 Minutes the 11th.

From a late ENGLISH PAPER.
Inſerted by particular deſire.
To Sir F—— B——.

FROM develloping the character, connections and conduct of your patron, L——H——, I come now to an enquiry into thoſe of his favourite G——. From birth, Sir F——, you derive no ſplendor; it would even take more trouble, than I am inclined to beſtow upon a ſubject ſo inſignificant, to draw it from abſolute obſcurity. From abilities, neither would you ever have claimed attention, had it not been for the memorable æra of the ſtamp-act. It was then that your Excellency ſtept forth, and juſtified this obſervation of an incomparable female hiſtorian, that "grovelling inſtruments of oppreſſion are ever inſolent in office, in proportion to the baſeneſs of their education, and the ſervility of their natures." You became from that period the incendiary of Great-Britain and her colonies, and the eligible inſtrument of eſtabliſhing deſpotiſm in America, to that ſet of men, who were meditating the ſame deſtruction to the conſtitutional liberties of England.

You are now to appear at that tribunal from which there is no earthly appeal; the tribunal of the public. Here the upright magiſtrate has every thing to hope, the oppreſſor every thing to fear.

I begin with your firſt appearance during the ſtamp-act: your repreſentation then was, that *the intention of the colonies was to render the authority of Great-Britain contemptible.* This charge is brought againſt you, in the moſt ſolemn manner, by three and thirty Lords, ſpiritual and temporal; the validity of it therefore is hardly queſtionable †. The intention of it, Sir F——, is equally obvious: To inflame the minds of his Majeſty's miniſters and of the legiſlature, ſo as to divert their attention from the juſtice of the American complaints, to a *criminal and exaſperating intention* in their oppoſition, which exiſted only in the malignity of your own heart. Governed thus by *ſuppoſed intentions*, and not by real *facts*, this country was to have denounced war againſt her colonies, and to have cut aſunder, with her own ſword, the ſinews of her commerce and of her wealth, to gratify the malice of an arbitrary provincial Baſhaw. Happily, however, your views were, at that time, diſappointed; and your vengeance reſerved for a more favourable opportunity, which too ſoon preſented itſelf in the advancement of your preſent patron to the American department. The ſtamp-act was repealed, and the thanks of the Americans for the repeal were tranſmitted, in addreſſes to our moſt gracious Sovereign, without once mentioning the declaratory act, which threw a melancholy ſhade on the future proſpect; ſo far were the colonies from ſeizing every ground of complaint, or being ſolicitous to draw into contempt the authority of Great-Britain. Every thing was now quiet in America, ſo that even in your own government the people acted "with temper and moderation." May we not conclude then, Sir F——, that your charge was as groundleſs as it was malicious? A charge, in which you were ſupported by one other governor only.

The tranquility of America and the harmony between the two countries were now reſtored; and would, in all probability, have laſted for ever, had not the ſame arbitrary and offenſive ideas been reſumed, and drawn into excerciſe over the colonies. The duty-act excited the alarm that had ſubſided, and furniſhed, to your ardent wiſh, a freſh opportunity of miſrepreſenting and embroiling the affairs of America. In this laudable ſpirit, we trace you next, inveighing, in your letter to the Earl of Shelburne, againſt the circular letter from the repreſentatives of Maſſachuſets-Bay, to the other houſes of aſſembly; which was ſolely to inform them, that the houſe had voted an humble, dutiful, and loyal petition, to his majeſty, laying before him the grievances they ſuffered from the late revenue-act, and praying his conſtitutional interpoſition for their relief; to make the prayer of which petition more ſucceſsful, they deſired the concurrence of the other houſes. As the grievances ariſing from the act were general, the propriety of a general petition for relief was obvious: and it is left to your Excellency to point out, what method an aggrieved people can adopt, more loyal, more innocent, and more conſtitutional, than petitioning the throne. In your letter however, you repreſent this moſt dutiful and moderate tranſaction, as an "undertaking calculated to inflame the whole continent, and engage them to join together in another diſpute with the parliament, about the authority of the latter; and that if the act complained of ſhould be given up, all other acts of American revenue muſt follow*."

Thus you flattered yourſelf with having fixed an early prejudice againſt the juſt repreſentation of the people, and an unſurmountable bar to the redreſs of grievances. But the Noble Lord who then preſided over the affairs of America, impreſſed with a true ſenſe of the conſtitutional rights of the colonies, viewed your attempt in its proper light; and you would have met what you deſerved, another diſappointment, had not the department fallen, in an evil hour, to one perfectly fitted for your purpoſe, which was, in truth, to inflame the whole continent, and renew the diſpute ſo little profitable to either country. How happily your patron and you have ſucceeded in this, the ſtate of America from that time to this, will abundantly demonſtrate. You have had the pleaſure of hearing your own words re-ecchoed back from the empty heads of your ſuperiors here; your plans have been adopted, and have kindled flames which rendered you unſafe in Ameriea, and may conſume you here. *Raro antecedentem, cœleſtum deſervit pede pœna claudo.*

JUNIUS AMERICANUS.

† *See the Proteſt of the L——s againſt committing the Bill for repealing the Stamp-Act.*

* *See the Letter, Feb. 18th, 1768.*

From Mr. GAINE'S GAZETTE.

NEW-YORK, January 11.

WHEREAS it has been publickly aſſerted in Mr. *Holt's* Journal, ſuppoſed with Deſign to ſerve the particular Purpoſes of a *Party*, and to impoſe on and deceive the City Members, that the mode of electing Repreſentatives by Ballot had long been deſired, "*by* ALL *the judicious Friends to Liberty in this City.*" A Number of Gentlemen convinced of the Falacy of the ſaid Aſſertion, thought proper to order an Advertiſement to be publiſhed, requeſting the *independent Freeholders and Freemen*, to meet at the Coffee-Houſe, on Friday the 5th Inſtant, in order to give their Sentiments on that Subject. In conſequence of which, a very reſpectable Number of them appeared at the Time and Place appointed; when a Gentleman, at the Requeſt of a Number of his Friends, delivered himſelf in the Words following, *viz.*

GENTLEMEN, *I am deſired to addreſs you on the preſent very important Occaſion,—and I beg your Attention to what I am about to propoſe, in order to ſecure to us the free Exerciſe of one of our moſt invaluable Privileges*, as freeborn independent Engliſhmen.

And then the Queſtion was put in the following Words.

GENTLEMEN, *Do you approve of the old, free, conſtitutional Mode of voting* publickly and openly, *for the Repreſentatives you like?*

When a great Number of the Inhabitants having ſignified by loud Acclamations, their entire Approbation of the old Mode of Election; the following Inſtructions were propoſed, read and approved of, and when ſigned by a ſufficient Number of Electors, will be preſented to the City Members, and are in the Words following, *viz.*

To JOHN CRUGER, JAMES JAUNCEY, JAMES DELANCEY, and JACOB WALTON, Eſquires, Repreſentatives in General Aſſembly, for the City and County of NEW-YORK.

GENTLEMEN,

AS it appears by the Journals of the honourable Houſe of Aſſembly, that a Motion has been made to alter the ancient and conſtitutional Mode of Election, and to ſubſtitute that by Balloting, in its Room; we therefore, the Freeholders and Freemen of the City and Country of New-York, do, for the following Reaſons, inſtruct and direct you our Repreſentatives, to oppoſe, by all legal Means in your power, the propoſed Alteration.

Becauſe we conceive it to be a dangerous Innovation, directly contrary to the old Laws and Cuſtoms of the Realm, and unknown in any royal Britiſh Government on the Continent.

Becauſe we apprehend it to be an implicit Surrender of one of the moſt invaluable Privileges which we enjoy as *Engliſhmen*, to wit, that of declaring our Sentiments openly on all Occaſions; we cannot conſent, therefore, that the right of delivering our Suffrages *openly and publickly*, ſhould be torn from us, and that we ſhould be obliged in a *ſecret* and *clandeſtine* Manner, to elect thoſe Repreſentatives, with whom we, in a great Meaſure, entruſt our Property, our Lives, and our Liberties.

Becauſe we conceive that the principal Argument, uſed by the Abettors of the Mode of Balloting, is deluſive and falacious;—they aſſert that this Method will deliver the Poor from the Influence of the Rich, and enable them to vote free and unbiaſſed; in anſwer to which, we inſiſt, that neither Law nor Reaſon can ſuppoſe that an *honeſt* Man will ſell his Birthright for a Meſs of Pottage, and ſacrifice to a ſelfiſh and mercenary Conſideration his Honour, his Judgment, and his Conſcience: It is, in a Word, a ſtrange and new Plea for an *Engliſhman*, that he is afraid openly to declare his Choice, altho' legally authoriſed ſo to do. We could even ſhew that the greateſt of perhaps all Empires, and which in the Spirit of its Inhabitants, bore the neareſt Reſemblance to Great-Britain, owed its Ruin to the Secrecy of the Suffrages of the People.

Becauſe we apprehend that the Mode of Balloting, ſo far from preventing Frauds and Impoſition, as is pretended by its Advocates, will rather open unto them a wider Door; for as many Perſons in this Province are, in a great Meaſure, unacquainted with the Engliſh Language, and particularly with writing it, they will be neceſſarily expoſed to the villanous Arts of crafty Emiſſaries, who under a pretended ſhew of Friendſhip, offering their Aſſiſtance, will often cauſe them to deliver Suffrages directly contrary to their Intentions and Judgment; and for preventing this great Evil, we conceive no adequate Proviſion can be made; as both in the Government of *Pennſylvania*, and in the Colony of *Connecticut*, where Elections have conſtantly been by Ballot, Frauds are greatly and more and more complained of, and the Impoſſibility of detecting them by any after Scrutiny, has been found to be the greateſt Encouragement, to their Perpetration.

Becauſe we think that Suffrages cannot be taken by Ballot, without, on the one Hand deſtroying the Rights of the *Majority* of the People, or on the other, introducing continual Diſorder and Confuſion; for, as according to this Mode, no one can, with Propriety, offer himſelf to his Fellow Citizens as a Candidate, or at leaſt, there never will be a determinate Number of Candidates, the Votes of the Inhabitants will of courſe be greatly divided, and given for this or that Perſon, according as they are influenced by Whim, Party, or real Judgment; if he then is to be deemed duly elected, for whom more Votes are found than for any other, one or two hundred Perſons may ſometimes chooſe a Repreſentative for above 1500 Electors, which this City and County contain: If again, no one is to be eſteemed entitled to a Seat in the *General Aſſembly*, but he who has in his Favour the Majority of all the Freeholders and Freemen, there is no knowing what Time, nor how many Elections will be neceſſary to procure us a Member, by a Majority of all the Voters.

Becauſe it will encourage Hypocriſy and Deceit, which ought to be more cautiouſly avoided in Public than in private Life, for the ſame Reaſon that private Intereſt ought always to give way to the good of the Public. It will prevent that Zeal ſo very becoming and laudable in Perſons of all Ranks and Denominations, in Favour of thoſe Men they wiſh to oblige, and think moſt fit to repreſent them.

Becauſe it will be dangerous to the Rights and Liberties of the People to entruſt in the Hands of a returning Officer, the *ſole* Power of determining on a Scrutiny; which muſt of neceſſity by the Caſe, if the Mode of Balloting be adopted.

For theſe Reaſons, we deſire that you our Repreſentatives, would ſtrenuouſly endeavour to protect us in the free Exerciſe of our ancient and conſtitutional Rights of Election, FOR WE WILL NOT, as far as it concerns us, that the old Cuſtoms of the Land ſhould be changed, and that a Law, which has been immemorially practiſed on, ſhould be exchanged for a new one, which appears to us to be both inadequate and dangerous.

LONDON, October 30.

WE are credibly informed, that it has been propoſed to lay a tax on all places of public entertainment throughout the kingdom, to anſwer the expences for the enſuing year.

Extract of a letter from Saliſbury, Oct. 30.

"Our accounts of the affair at Jerſey, from the Regiſter of certificates, bearing date the 2d inſt. ſay, that all matters, reſpecting the Civil Government, were then at a ſtand, owing to the riſing of the country people, who aſſembled and went to the Court houſe, and forced their way in, compelling the Governor and Court, then ſitting, to ſign an order, conſiſting of thirteen articles, (one of which was for the expulſion of all Revenue Officers) and this order has been publiſhed in the market, and in all the churches in that iſland. the letter adds, that Lieutenant Baily, and many of the Jurats, have repaired to the Caſtle, out of the reach of the mob, and put themſelves under the protection of the military force.

"Four or five companies of the Royal Scots, now quartered at Wincheſter, are ordered to hold themſelves in readineſs to embark on the firſt notice for the ſaid iſland."

All thoughts of oppoſing the Lord-Mayor Elect have been laid aſide ever ſince a great officer of the law declared in council, that he would not reſign the ſeals, till the public affairs are eſtabliſhed upon terms agreeable to the people, and proper ſteps taken for redreſs, of the grievances they at this time labour under.

It is ſaid the Lord-Mayor Elect will make the moſt ſplendid appearance of any gentleman that ever filled that honourable office.

On Saturday laſt, a middle-aged French gentleman, very decently dreſſed, hanged himſelf at the London Apprentice, in Old-ſtreet Road; a remarkable letter, written in French, was found in his pocket, ſetting forth, that ſome years ago he dream'd he was to die on the above-mentioned day, if not, he was to be d—mn—d eternally, and therefore for the ſalvation of his ſoul he thought it neceſſary to put an end to his life.

Saturday morning a fine Weſt-India turtle of 300 cwt. was ſent by a merchant in the city as a preſent to Mr. Alderman Wilkes.

The Ruſſian fleet of ſhips of war have received orders to rendezvouſe in Gibraltar Bay, and then to ſail for Conſtantinople with the firſt fair wind.

It is reported, that though a great man in the law is very indifferent as to what may be determined relative to his continuing his office, or not, yet he has declared that he will not voluntarily reſign, nor will he trim, but always act, as his judgment and conſcience ſhall direct.

BASSETERRE, *in St. Chriſtopher*, Nov. 1.

Advices from Paris, via Gaudaloupe, ſay, that the ſon of the late Chevalier de St George is actually in Paris, and has had ſeveral interviews with his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty.

CHARLES-TOWN, (South-Carolina,)

Dec. 7. Letters from Penſacola, by Capt. Woodſide, who arrived here laſt Monday, confirm the accounts we had before received, that the Spaniſh general O'Reily, who commands at New-Orleans, and has 3,500 regular troops there, after having ordered every Engliſhman away from thence, with poſitive orders never to appear there again, takes every poſſible meaſure to prevent any intercourſe or correſpondence whatever, between them and that place: But, that a Britiſh ſloop of war, lately ſent thither on a ſurvey, had nevertheleſs been admitted up the river, every aſſiſtance readily given, and every mark of reſpect readily ſhewn, that could be expected.——That the General moſt aſſiduouſly cultivates the friendſhip of the ſeveral tribes of Indians within his government; and, it is ſuſpected, encourages them to plunder and commit many irregularities, in order to oblige the Engliſh inhabitants to deſert their ſettlements about Lake Pont-Chartrain. That upon his firſt arrival at La Balize, the French inhabitants who had been concerned in the late inſurrection there (refuſing ſubmiſſion to the Spaniſh government, which they deteſt) were flatter'd with expectations, that every thing would be ſettled to their ſatisfaction: But that in a very ſhort time after, they were too fatally convinced of the contrary, by his cauſing fifteen of the Principals to be ſeized, and confined; amongſt whom were, Monſ. Villeri, who ſoon died, raving mad on board a Spaniſh frigate; Mouſ. Foucault, Intendent, Judge Commiſſary, &c. who was ſent to France, probably to end his life in the Baſtile; Monſ. La Freniere, Attorney-General; Monſ. Garie, Provincial Secretary, and Notary Public; Meſſieurs De Mazant, Marquis, Villaret, and Du Noyant, French Officers, and Knights of the Order of St. Louis; Monſ. Doucette, Attorney at Law; Meſſieurs De Careſſe, Petit, Bureau, Poupette, Millette, ſen. and jun. Merchants. That he had ſince ordered five of them to be ſhot, in the room where they were confined; amongſt whom were La Freniere, Du Noyant, and De Careſſe, who, when offered to be blind-folded, refuſed, and faced their Death with a Roman Intrepidity: That five others were to ſuffer perpetual impriſonment; and about thirty, of inferior rank, had been whipped at the Halberts; and the property of all confiſcated. That ſince theſe ſeverities had been exerciſed, the reſt of the French inhabitants had taken the oaths of allegiance to the King of Spain; but with a hatred in their hearts, to the Spaniſh government, that can never be eradicated. That no French Proteſtant, of which there had been many, were allowed to remain in that government, or to remove any of their effects: That for want of a ſufficient force to protect them in Weſt Florida; inſtead of removing thither, they were obliged to incorporate themſelves with the Savages.——And that the deputies which were ſent laſt year to France, to repreſent the colony's grievances, as ſoon as they landed, had been hurried to the Baſtile and never heard of ſince; which was the caſe of the ſovereign council at St. Domingo, ſent to France, by the Prince de Rohan.—*Bleſſed Effects of arbitrary Power!*

O Reiley!—In a Land of Freedom nurs'd!
Eternal *Infamy* attends *thy* Name;
By all Poſterity *thou* ſhalt be curs'd,
And live a *Scoundrel*, on the Liſts of Fame.

Dec. 13. "We hear the perſons who call themſelves "Supporters of the Bill of Rights," have ſent letters to moſt parts of America, requeſting contributions for carrying on the deſign of their aſſociation, and we are told their letters have been received here.

The honourable the Commons Houſe of Aſſembly, hath voted ten thouſand pounds, equal to 1500l. ſterling, to be remitted to London for the ſupport of the juſt and conſtitutional rights of Great Britain and America.——The Houſe hath read a bill to encourage the making flax, linen and thread in this province, and ordered a bill to be brought in for incorporating Charleſtown.

On Saturday and Tueſday, 2d and 5th inſt. the tranſports with his Majeſty's 9th regiment, under the command of Major Thomas Whitmore, ſailed for Corke.

The Rev. George Whitefield, ſet out on Sunday laſt for Georgia.——He preached that morning to ſo crowded an audience, that his friends were obliged to lift him in at one of the Meeting-houſe windows.

Dec. 14. The liſt of non ſubſcribers to the reſolutions of the 22d of July laſt (excluſive of crown-officers) in this town, is now reduced to 30, Mr. Alexander Rantowle having acceded to them.—There are a few inſtances, where indirect means have been uſed to elude theſe reſolutions; but the parties have generally been diſcovered, and gained no credit thereby: On the other hand, ſome gentlemen, who have not ſubſcribed, adhere as ſtrictly to them, as if they had formally acceded to the agreements, by not dealing with *other non ſubſcribers*, and not even *offering* their produce for ſale, but ſhipping it off; in conſequence whereof, near all the rice now loading for London, will belong to them, and ſuch as *cannot* ſell it, and go on their own proper account and riſk: In general, as far as it is in every ſubſcriber's power, the reſolutions are moſt ſtrictly adhered to, for though (on account of ſome returns not being yet made) the country non-ſubſcribers names ſtill remain unpubliſhed, people nevertheleſs act with ſo much caution, that we do not know of one inſtance wherein they have been deceived.

We hear, that in the Little-Carpenter, arrived ſince our laſt from London, is a large quantity of goods which are likely to be reſhipped: And it is remarkable, that only two dutyable articles are imported in this ſhip, viz. a bale of paper, and two caſks of paint. The next veſſel from England, in all probability, will bring out no goods whatever, but what are excepted in the general reſolutions.

Yeſterday ſe'nnight Capt. Young from Turks-Iſland, ſpoke with a ſloop from Okerecock for Jamaica, ſo leaky that both pumps could hardly keep her free, endeavouring to put back. He could not hear the names, and was to have kept her company, but about eight o'clock at night, her lights ſuddenly diſappeared.

Dec. 21. It is ſaid, that there will be a general meeting at Liberty-Tree, before, or on, the firſt day of next month, of the inhabitants who ſigned the reſolutions of the 22d of July laſt in order to enquire, of the committee then appointed,

1ſt. How far the uſe of manufactures of this province have been, and can be, encouraged and promoted; and, whether they are ſold at the ſame rates as heretofore?

2dly. Whether the ſubſcribers have literally and ſtrictly adhered to the 2d article; whereby they ſolemnly promiſed, immediately to countermand all orders, except for certain enumerated Goods, and not to advance the prices of ſuch as they had on hand, or might receive, in conſequence of former orders, executed before they could be countermanded?——Who are the perſons that have thus diſtinguiſhed themſelves?——And, if any, who has been ſo regardleſs of the duty he owes to his King, his country, and his poſterity, as to neglect, evade, or obſtruct the only meaſure which can produce to them dignity, true proſperity, liberty, and honour?

3dly. Whether any Negroes have been imported from the Weſt-Indies, ſince the 1ſt day of October laſt, and ſold here; and by whom (if any) purchaſed?

4thly. Whether the 5th article of the reſolutions has been properly attended to; which reſtricts ſubſcribers from purchaſing any European and Eaſt-India goods whatever, except coals and ſalt, from maſters of veſſels, tranſient perſons or non-ſubſcribers, after the 1ſt of November laſt?—Whether there are any members of this community, ſo void of feeling, ſo deaf to the cries of their country, and ſo unjuſt to the patriotic merchants of this province, as to have violated, this part of their agreement?

5thly. Whether it may not be neceſſary to adopt ſome new meaſure, to prevent the intentions of the aſſociation being defeated, by tranſient perſons bringing in cargoes of goods, offering them for ſale here? &c. &c. &c.

We are aſſured, that ſeveral packages of Britiſh cloths, imported in the Little-Carpenter Captain Mairland, are actually re-ſhipped for London, in the London, Capt. Curling.

HALIFAX, November 2.

Laſt Monday arrived here the brig Sally, Capt. Wheeler, from Newport, Rhode-Iſland, who was bound from thence to Quebec, with cattle, but meeting with bad weather on their paſſage, they were obliged to throw part of their cargo overboard, and had their rigging ſo much damaged as to be obliged to put in at this port to refit before they could proceed on their voyage.

December 5.

The Schooner St. George, Capt. Ward, from New-York, bound for Quebec, in going up the River St. Lawrence, met with a Storm, in which ſhe loſt two Anchors and Cables, and could not proceed up the River, was obliged to put back, and Yeſterday arrived in this Harbour, after a Paſſage of 12 Weeks.

WILLIAMSBURG, Dec. 7.

On Monday the 20th ult. an addreſs was reſolved on by the Houſe of Burgeſſes, to requeſt his Excellency the Governor, to uſe his kind offices with his Majeſty to iſſue his Royal proclamation for permitting copper money to be brought in, and paſs in this colony, which was accordingly preſented; and his Excellency was pleaſed to anſwer, that he would write to England by the firſt opportunity, and uſe all his intereſt to obtain what the Houſe deſired.

At a grand Ball given by the General Aſſembly, moſt of the Ladies appear'd in dreſſes of Virginia manufacture.

BOSTON, January 1.

Letters from Halifax mention that Mr. *Mein* the Printer was arrived in one of the King's Schooners; that tho' he raiſed a conſiderable dirt in Boſton, nothing certain has tranſpired about it. He ſays he ſhall return to Boſton again in a few days; but the Captain who brought him, ſays he came there to get a paſſage for England. He certainly looks as if he had loſt *Deal*.

Capt. Gilbert arrived at Rhode-Iſland informs, that he ſailed from the Mole on the 7th Nov. in company with Capt. Engliſh in a brig belonging to Boſton; on the 10th Capt. Engliſh died, his mate being then very ill, who had been ſpeechleſs ſeveral days before; on the 19th Capt. Engliſh's brig had her foremaſt carried away by the deck in a violent gale, after which Capt Gilbert bore down towards her, and ſaw but one man on board, the weather being ſo bad he could not ſpeak with her, nor lend any aſſiſtance.

PROVIDENCE, December 23.

We learn from Weſt Greenwich, that one Mowry has been lately taken up there, and ſecured in gaol, being charged with the murder of a Pedlar, named Daley, about three years ſince. Sundry circumſtances we are told corroborate the charge. His wife, on a quarrel ariſing between them, openly accuſed him of being a murderer, and boaſted that ſhe could have him hanged, which firſt gave riſe to the inquiry. The woman and daughter are likewiſe apprehended, and on examination relate matters differently. The girl affirms, that ſome diſpute having ariſen between her father and the pedlar, he threatened to kill him, and purſued him with an axe; that ſhe ſaw her father knock him down, and ſtrike him ſeveral times with the axe, while ſtruggling on the ground, after which he threw the body over a wall. Some goods that belonged to Daley were found in Mowry's poſſeſſion, which he ſays were exchanged by the pedlar for a horſe. Great ſearch has been made for the body, which is not yet found.

A Gentleman from Volentown informs, it was reported there, before he came away, that the Paxton Boys had taken poſſeſſion of the Suſquehannah Lands, with the Blockhouſe thereon erected, in behalf of the New-England Adventurers; and had offered, for a tract of five miles ſquare, to defend the lands againſt all other claims whatever.

NEWPORT, January 1.

Laſt Week Mr. John Potter, of South Kingſtown, killed three Hogs of his own raiſing, which, when dreſſed, weiged 740, 648, 626lb, Total 2014lb.

One Night laſt Week a Negro Man belonging to Joſeph G. Wanton, Eſq; was found frozen to Death, in a Field towards the lower Part of the Town.

NEW-LONDON, *Dec.* 29.

Laſt Week ſailed for London, the Brig Commodore Hood, James Cummins, Maſter, with a Cargo of 608 Barrels of Pot and Pearl Aſh, the Manufacture of this Colony.

We hear that Saturday a Man (belonging to Rhode-Iſland Government) in croſſing a Pond in Plainfield, fell through the Ice and was drowned.

We alſo hear that a Man fell thro' the Ice at Norwich Landing laſt Monday, and was drowned.

ANNAPOLIS, December 12.

By the Lower House of Assembly, Nov. Session, 1769.

RESOLVED UNANIMOUSLY, That the representatives of the freemen of this province, in their legislative capacity, with the assent of the other part of the legislature, have the sole right to lay taxes and impositions on the inhabitants of this province, or their property and effects; and that the laying, imposing, levying, or collecting any tax, on, or from the inhabitants of Maryland, under colour of any other authority, is unconstitutional, and a direct violation of the rights of the freemen of this province.

RESOLVED UNANIMOUSLY, That it is the undoubted privilege of the inhabitants of this province, to petition their Sovereign, for redress of grievances, and that it is lawful and expedient to procure the concurrence of his Majesty's other colonies, in dutiful addresses, praying the royal interposition, in favour of the violated rights of America.

RESOLVED UNANIMOUSLY, That all trials for treason, misprision of treason, or for any felony, or crime whatsoever, committed and done in this province, ought of right to be had and conducted in and before the courts of law, held within this province, according to the fixed and known course of proceeding; and that the seizing and carrying any person, or persons, to places beyond the sea, to be tried, is highly derogatory of the rights of British subjects, as thereby the inestimable privilege of being tried by a jury, from the vicinage, as well as the liberty of summoning and producing witnesses at such trial, will be taken away from the party accused.

Test. T. WRIGHT, Cl. Lo. Ho.

PHILADELPHIA, January 4.

Extract of a Letter from London, Nov. 1, 1769.

"I am very much inclined to believe, that unless you relax somewhat, we shall have no connection together, at least for one twelvemonth. There is a rumour of an intention to give you one General Assembly for the whole continent, or perhaps two, and that every thing is to be properly settled when the Parliament meets, but it is impossible with our Ministry to adjust so weighty a matter in so short a time. I am still of opinion the duties upon glass, paper, and painters colours, will be repealed, but as certain that the duty on tea will remain. Our manufacturers are so little sensible of the want of their usual trade with you, that people begin to entertain an idea, that America never was of half the consequence to us that it was generally imagined to be; an opinion that it can never be your interest to confirm. The season, as I wrote you before, is unfavourable to your resolutions; the Russian war, and other circumstances, concur in occasioning an unusual demand for our manufactures. I do not see there are the least dispositions to make representations to Parliament for your relief, which ought to convince you, that you were indebted to the merchants acting from a motive of principle, rather than interest, in promoting the repeal of the Stamp-act; for I assure you, there is some degree of remembrance of past transactions remaining, which discourages us from acting so strenuously as we might otherwise be inclined to do, had our friends given us our due degree of merit for our former services; you yourselves have taken the field, and I wish you success in every constitutional relief you may aim at obtaining.——Your hints are good, with respect to shipping goods, and at a proper season I will profit by them, but cannot now think of making any further provision whatever, for a time that appears so distant. For my own part, I declare I see no possibility of any trade to your part of the world, till next spring twelvemonth. Thus far with respect to trade, which is now least tho't of.

"Affairs here grow very critical; the counties are petitioning for a dissolution of parliament; I think the times wear a gloomy appearance; the nation in general much dissatisfied, and God knows what will content them. But I am of opinion, there will be some bills of attainder passed, before long, upon the heads of one of the two parties. Many suppose us ripe for rebellion, but it is too ridiculous an idea to attempt to refute; the Ministry are not strong enough to bring matters to so desperate a crisis." [*A Ministerial Sycophant.*]

Extract of a second letter London, of the same date.

"News, there is little abroad. The town is at present empty, and the Parliament do not meet till the middle of January. Considerable bets are depending at the West-End, that the Lord Chancellor resigns before Saturday se'nnight, and that either Sir F. Norton, or Mr. De Grey succeeds him. A Rumour was spread yesterday, that Sir W. Draper is to be appointed Governor of South-Carolina, which has not since been contradicted. This appointment will not be much in favour of America, as Sir William has lately signalized himself very highly for the Court. The Merchants universal agreement not to import the manufactures of this kingdom, under the present circumstances, will certainly have its influence, in procuring a repeal of the Revenue Acts. All ranks of people admire the calm resolution with which the Pennsylvanians have proceeded to assert their rights and liberties; and it is now a general opinion, that a *total repeal* will take place early in the next session, for which event every true lover of both countries is bound to pray."

Extract of a letter from London, Nov. 2.

"The trade of pushing forward petitions, for the dissolution of the Parliament, goes on in different parts of the kingdom, with more success, (tho' not without opposition) than could have been conceived; so that by the time the Parliament meets, in January, this kingdom will be in the strangest, and most unaccountable situation that can be imagined. No judgment can possibly be formed of such a situation. It will be very fortunate, in my mind, if matters are prevented from coming to the most disagreeable extremities next winter. Hitherto all parties have joined in shewing all possible respect, in words at least, to the king; but he will soon be brought into a very disagreeable dilemma.

"With regard to your American affairs, the Ministry are disposed, heartily disposed, to afford you the wished for relief. But to go through with this, and some other very ardent tasks, that await them this winter, demands a greater degree of courage, steadiness, and perseverance than they are masters of.—We shall see how they behave—It is said they intend to stand their ground, their head, the Duke of Grafton, means well; but, from his youth and inexperience, it cannot be expected that he can yet have acquired sufficient authority to fill the high station he now holds."

From New-Castle, we learn, that in the night of the 9th of December, the Treasurer's office there was broke open, and robbed of a considerable sum of money; that some of the family hearing a noise, got up, and alarmed the neighbourhood, when several persons went immediately in search of the robbers, several of whom were taken and confined in goal; and that another was pursued out of town, and taken, after making some resistance, by cutting one man sadly in the head, and wounding another in the groin; on searching him, about eighty pounds of the money was found on him.

From Cadiz we learn, that the beginning of October his Majesty's ship Winchelsea, Capt. Goodall, in going into Cadiz, run on the rocks, and was obliged to cut away all her masts, and with the assistance of the English, Spanish and French men of war in the Bay got off, when they rigged jury masts, and proceeded to Gibraltar. That about the middle of the same month the Algerines took a valuable Danish ship from Hambro, value one million of dollars, and sent her to Algier, but a few days afterwards the Algerine fell in with a Spanish zebeck, and, after an obstinate engagement, was taken, whereby the Danish Captain and his crew were released from slavery.——The same Spanish zebeck, about the last of October, fell in with the largest Algerine zebeck belonging to the Moors, which they also took after a very bloody action; this vessel was commanded by their Admiral, and was said to have one hundred gentlemen volunteers on board. That the commerce of Spain is much distressed by the plate ships being not arrived in time.

Our navigation is stopped at present by the large bodies of ice which the late severe weather has made in our river.

NEW-YORK, JANUARY 11.

His Honour the Lieutenant Governor, was pleased to give his Assent to the following Acts last Friday.

An Act for making a further Provision of £.2000, for furnishing his Majesty's Troops quartered in this Colony with Necessaries for one Year.

An Act for emitting the Sum of £. 120,000, in Bills of Credit to be put out on Loan, and to appropriate the interest arising thereon to the Payment of the Debts of this Colony, and to such public Exigencies as the Circumstances of this Colony may from Time to Time render necessary.

An Act to facilitate and explain the Duty of the Loan Officers of this Colony.

An Act to empower the Mayor, Recorder and Aldermen of the City of New-York, *or the major Part of them, to order the raising a Sum not exceeding the Sum of £. 1600, for the Uses therein mentioned.*

An Act to enable the Mayor, Recorder Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of Albany, for the Time being, or the major Part of them, to order the raising a Sum not exceeding the Sum £. 250, for the Uses therein mentioned.

Captain Newton, from Quebec for this Port, having lost his Anchor and Cable in the River St. Lawrence, was obliged to return to Quebec on Account of the Ice.

In the hard Weather we had last Monday Se'nnight, we are apprehensive much Damage has been done on our Coast; we have already heard that Capt. Ryker, in a Sloop from the West-Indies for this Port, is ashore at Squan Beach, the Crew and Cargo will be saved, and the Vessel may be got off again; a Brig and Schooner are also ashore on the South-Side of Long-Island; The Brig proves to be the Elizabeth, Capt. Conry, in Ballast, from Dublin, which he left the 24th of October, The People, 9 in Number, were all lost, the Bodies of two and Part of another, were found on the Shore. The Vessel beat to Pieces.

The Captains Callahan, Kerr, and Cockburn, are arrived at Lisbon from this Port.

The Merchants of Boston, having been informed by the Committee of Inspection, that Three of the Subscribers to the Agreement for Non-Importation, regardless of the Preservation of their Country and the British Constitution, had basely violated their Faith and solemn Engagements, by a secret and clandestine Disposal of Stored Goods, contrary to their Promise and Honour; upon which it was resolved that their Names and infamous Conduct should be published, in order that they might be known, and treated as they deserve. They were published accordingly.

The Duke of Cumberland Packet, sailed on Tuesday last with the Mail for Falmouth;—and the Ship Aaron, Capt. Holmes, sails this Day for Bristol.

We hear that Judge Livingston's Address has been reprinted at Boston, much approved of, and recommended to all the Friends of the Constitution.

[☞ The Remarks, *On the Misrepresentations on both Sides the Question, in Mr. Parker's and Mr. Gaine's last Papers, for and against voting by Ballot*, came too late for this Week's Paper,—as also some other Pieces.——Neither Boston nor Philadelphia Posts come in.]

*** Mr. TUCKEY's CONCERT of SACRED ORATORIO, is postponed to Tuesday the 16th Instant. As there were a considerable Number of Ladies and Gentlemen engag'd for the 9th Inst. who, Mr. Tuckey flatters himself will honour him with their Company, the Tickets for Tuesday the 9th will be received. To begin exactly at 6 o'Clock.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, NEW-YORK, INWARD ENTRIES.

Sloop Sally, Hunt; and Charles-Town, Whetten, from South-Carolina; Mary, Toulon, Hispaniola; Charming Polly, Stephenson, Rhode-Island. Ship Britannia, Brynan; and Peggy, Hastie, Lisbon.

OUTWARD.—Brig Diana, Benson, for Domiaica; Ranger, Gilbert, Grenades. Sloop William, Philips, Madeira; Hester, Lowndes, St. Croix; Sally, Hunt, South-Carolina. Ship Britannia, Munds, London. Snow James and Mary, Moore, Larne.

CLEARED.—Sloop Sally, Schermerhorne, to South-Carolina; Paoli, Delap, Halifax; Wolf, Hussey, Nantucket; Dove, Isaac Brown, St. Croix. Ship Rayne, Rayne, Galway; Aaron, Holmes, Bristol; Pearl Buchanan, Newry. Brig Oswego, Mercier, Gibraltar; Mary Ann, Duncan, Jamaica. Schooner Liberty, Davison, Madeira.

To be SOLD,

A Likely Negro Fellow, about 19 Years old, this Country born, understands Horses, and is every Way qualified for a Gentleman's Family; Inquire of the Printer.

10 13

New-York, 11th January, 1770.

JOHN C. KNAPP,

ATTORNEY at LAW, de B. R.

Constantly attends at his Office in *Broad-Street*, and on the usual easy Fees, gives the most candid Advice in all Cases of Law and Equity, *also* peruses Deeds and other Writings, whereon a satisfactory Opinion will be given as to the Validity: Persons assisted to recover their Property in England or elsewhere; Executors and Administrators instructed in the due Execution of their Office, whereby to avoid the Trouble and Expence which often happens from the Want of Knowledge therein.

A considerable Sum of Money, ready to discount good Bills, Bonds, or Notes, or on Bottomry; and Money at most Times to be had on Freehold Securities.

Deeds, Wills, Memorials, Petitions, and all other Instruments in Writing drawn effectually to answer the Purposes intended; and all other the Business of this Office, duly executed, with strict Integrity, and the most immediate Dispatch.

10 13

RICHARD NORRIS,

STAY-MAKER, from LONDON,

MAKES all sorts of stays and jumps, turn'd and plain, with French and Mecklenburg waistcoats, German jackets and slips, after the neatest and best manner, and at the most reasonable rates. Any Ladies uneasy in their shapes, he likewise fits without any incumberance; young ladies and growing misses, inclin'd to casts and risings in their hips and shoulders, he likewise prevents, by methods approved of by the society of stay-makers; in London: he acquires the first fashions of the court of London, by a correspondent he has settled there. He has had the honour of working for several ladies of distinction, both in England and in this city, with universal applause, and flatters himself he gave entire satisfaction. As he engages his work preferable to any done in these parts, for neatness and true fitting.

N. B. The said Norris cuts whale bone for merchants and others, and sells his bone at the lowest price. He returns his sincere thanks to all his good and kind customers, and hopes their good word will not be wanting to his future promotion. He waits on ladies at any distance,—and is to be found next door to Mr. John Cruger, late Mayor, opposite to Mr. Lott's, in Smith-Street, New-York. 10—

WANTS A PLACE.

A Single young Man who understands Brewing in all its Branches, extremely well, especially home fine Ale; has been many Years in that Capacity in England. Likewise understands farming in all its Branches; and all Manner of Cattle, especially Horses. His Character will bear the strictest enquiry. Any Gentleman whom this may suit, may please to leave a line directed for D. J. at the Printer's hereof;—any Time this Week or the next.

10 13

New-York, January 8th, 1770.

TO BE SOLD, at public Vendue, peremptorily, on the 1st Day of March next, (if not disposed of at private Sale before that Time) the Six undermentioned Lots, situated in Old Town, on the South Side of Staten-Island, and bounding on the public Road, leading to Perth-Amboy, viz.

One containing 72 Acres,
another 54,
another 140,
another 54,
and the other 42 Acres, all in good Fence, well water'd, and very convenient for the New-York Market, being within a Mile of the Landing.—In the running out of said Lots, great Care was taken in dividing as equally as possible, the Wood Land and meadows, as may appear by a Map of the Whole, to be seen at the Residence of James Lawrence, John Burt Ling, or Joseph Allicocke, in this City. An indisputable Title will be given by Charles Jandine, the Proprietor, now living on the Premises, and of whom may be known the Conditions of Sale. 9—15

New-York, January 8th, 1770.

ALL Persons that have any Demands on the Estate of Lawrence Wessels, jun. Baker, late of this City, deceased, are hereby desired to apply to *William Brower*, or to *James Van Varck*, } Administrators.

To be sold, at a very reasonable Rate,

THE House and Lot of Ground, situate in Pearl-Street, between the Houses of Capt. Stephen Richards, and Capt. William Brown, and lately occupied by the Widow Garrad: For Particulars inquire of

10 13 JAMES VAN VARCK.

New-York, 10th January, 1770.

Mr. PRINTER,

Your inserting the following Narrative, will oblige a Number of your Friends and Customers.

AT a Convention of the Inhabitants of this City, at the Merchant's Coffee-House last Friday, a Dispute arose between Capt. M'Dougal and Mr. John Thurman, jun. about the Propriety of voting by Ballot, for Representatives: The former of whom asserted, that that was the Method of choosing Representatives in South-Carolina, which the latter denied;—when Mr. Thomas Ivers, an Elector of that Province came up to the Company, and declared in Favour of Capt. M'Dougal, and said that he had voted in that Manner, in the said Province, for Representatives, which, Mr. Thurman said he did not believe.—On which Account, as well as to confute a Paragraph in certain Instructions, published in Mr. Gaine's last Paper; wherein it is asserted, that there is no such Practice in any of the Royal British Governments in America, Mr. Ivers conceives himself in Duty bound, to make the following Declaration.

City of New-York, } ss. ON the Tenth Day of January 1770, personally appeared before me Elias Desbrosses, one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace, Thomas Ivers, who being duly sworn on the Evangelist of Almighty God, doth declare and say, that it is the Practice in South-Carolina, to choose Representatives by Ballot, and that he had so voted in the said Province, and further he saith not.

Thomas Ivers.

Elias Desbrosses.

POET'S CORNER.

ON the Power and Benevolence of the Almighty Creator,

ETERNAL Maker, hail! hail power divine!
The heav'ns and earth, the day and night, are thine.
Matter and form to thee their being owe,
From thee, their great original, they flow;
When yet the mingled mass unactive lay,
Thou gav'st it motion by thy quick'ning ray;
Chaos and night thy pow'rful mandate heard,
And light, and glorious order soon appear'd.
If thou but hide thy face the creatures mourn;
But life and pleasure with thy smile return:
The gentle smile dependent nature cheers,
Revives its hopes, and dissipates its fears.
The earth and skies thro' various changes run;
But thou, whose wond'rous being ne'er begun,
Canst ne'er thro' all eternity decay,
While time's swift flood bears all things else away.
By thy direction the fair orbs above,
In perfect order, thro' the æther move;
And all that's lovely, all that's pure below,
Immediately from thy bright effance flow.
Fountain of life, from thy immortal flame,
All ranks of intellectual beings came:
Our maker thou, our great original,
We own thy right, and thee our father call.

WANTED,

A Single Person, capable of teaching a Grammar School, in a private Family, in the Country. Such a Person on coming well recommended, will meet with Encouragement, by applying to the Printer hereof.

Dec. 30, 1769. 9 tf

To be SOLD
By PETER THOMPSON,
At PECK's-SLIP,

A Parcel of coarse Irish Linens, just imported in the Brig Free Mason, Captain John Semple; Will be sold reasonably for Cash, Flax-Seed, or Flour. Said Thompson has for Sale—Oars,—Tar,—Turpintine,—Spirits of Turpintine,—Castile Soap,—Brandy—Sugar,—Arack, and Cotton, &c, &c. 9 12

ABEEL & BYVANCK,
Have for SALE,

THE very best of Sleds for two Horses, made in Esopus, and shod with Swedes Iron.
Excellent Albany Peas, for sowing or Families Use.
Nails, by the Cask or less Quantity. Also,
An Assortment of Ironmongery and Cutlery Ware.
Skates,—German Steel, Refin'd Iron, Pots and Kettles, &c. &c. 6 9

FREEMAN's POCKET ALMANACK, for the Year 1770, lately published, contains, besides what is usually contain'd in the Months, Eclipses, Common Notes, Names and Characters of the Planets, &c. The following Particulars, viz. Names and Ages of the Royal Family; and of all the Monarchs in Europe.

List of the Council, General Assembly, Judges and other Officers in New York and New-Jersey. Officers of the City of New-York also of the Courts of Vice Admiralty, Custom-House, Post-Office, &c.

Admiralty Judges of Appeal, with their Jurisdiction and inferior Judges. Courts, and Quakers general Meetings, in New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Connecticut and Rhode-Island. List of his Majesty's Forces and Military Officers in America. Table of Coins, as they pass in England, New-York, Philadelphia, New-England and Quebec. Table of Interest at 7 per Cent. a Method of calculating Interest at any Rate. Tide and Expence Table; Table to regulate Time; Table to know the Wantage in Casks of all Sizes; Rules for Measuring Timber and Boards of all Sizes and Shapes. Rules for judging of the Weather; Names and Reigns of all the King's of England; English Governors in America; Packet Boats from New-York to Falmouth, with the Times of making up the Mails; Stages and Rates of Passage and Carriage, between New-York and Philadelphia.

Table of Postage to all Places, Laws of the Post-Office. Table of Roads throughout all the English Dominions in America, with the Distances sumed up, and the Postage to all Places where Posts are established.

WANTED,

A Good Cook, who can be well recommended, will meet with suitable Encouragement, by applying to the Printer. 7 10

To be sold, at Public Vendue,
On the first Day of March next, upon the Premises;

A Valuable Plantation, the Property of the late James Williams, deceased, situated in the South Ward of the City of Perth-Amboy, at about three Miles Distance from Cheesquack's Landing, containing Two Hundred Acres, about forty Acres already cleared, of which there are between twelve and fifteen Acres of good improved Meadow and much more can be made at a small Expence: The Soil of the Upland is well adapted to produce both Rye and Indian Corn;—On it there are two Houses, a Dutch Barn, and a bearing Orchard, the Wood Land extremely well timber'd;—easy Payments will be given. Any Person inclining to become a private Purchaser before the Day of Sale, may know the Conditions, by applying to William Burnet, or John Johnston, at Perth-Amboy, or to John L. Johnston, in the above mentioned South Ward.

Perth-Amboy, Dec. 23, 1769. 8 12

JOHN THURMAN, jun.

Has for Sale, at his Store in Wall-Street, the Corner of Smith-Street, at the lowest Rates for Cash, as he purchased the Goods himself from the Manufactories,—he does not Doubt but their Cheapness will be a sufficient Recommendation to Traders and Shop Keepers to become his Customers, amongst the Goods are,

BEST beart and club steel, gun powder F, FF, FFF; bohea and green teas, Russia duck, Drilling's, sheeting, diaper, &c. brown rolls, oznaburgs, 7-8 and 3-4 dowlas and garlix, brown and white Pomeranias, brown holland, Silesias, napkining and clouting diaper and damasks, ditto table cloths, broad and pistol lawns, white callicoes and muslins of all sorts; India Persians, romalls, chintz, &c. a large assortment of callicoes and English chintzes; printed handkerchiefs, Holland and Hamborough long lawns, all sorts of Dutch tapes, pretties, twist, lace, nuns, mecklin, inland, stitching, long, dozen, flowering, Scotch and coloured threads; a good assortment of Manchester goods, all sorts of buttons and trimmings, all sorts of Irish linens, sheeting and dolasw; a large assortment of Scotch and English knit and wove children's, men's and women's stockings; worsted and silk breeches pieces, muffatees, gloves, &c. caps, women's mits, &c. ribbons, Ferrettings fans, gauzes, blond and thread lace; trimmings, gimps, snales feathers, flower and other millenary, in the last taste, with figur'd modes, peelongs sattins, farsenets, Persians, modes, linings, mantua lutestring, armazeen, taffaties; Barcelona handkerchiefs and cravats, sewing silks, mohair, scarf and twist of all sorts, Scotch and Wilton carpets, handkerchiefs and bindings, gartering and other Scotch goods; camblets, shalloons, fluffs, durants, &c. bearskins, frizes, and other woollen goods, jewelry, Tunbridge wares, cruet frames, castors, &c.

Black and white wampom, &c. paste buckles, ear rings, pins, plumes, sprigs, gold set rings and others.

A good assortment of Manchester velvets and checks, quilts, bickfets, fustians, jeans, pillows, &c.

The Method used in French Flanders,
Of raising and preparing

FINE FLAX,

For making the finest of
Hollands, Lawns, Cambricks and Laces,
(Lately discovered in Great Britain, and much encouraged there)

BEING the most profitable article of agriculture that ever was produced in any country, both as it is a certain and inexhaustable source of wealth to the farmer, and of national advantage,—is recommended in the strongest manner, to the notice and trial of the gentleman and farmers in North America,—at first to make experiments by small quantities, and when they have acquired the art of proper management it is supposed the great profits alone, will be a sufficient inducement to increase the quantity; and tho' the process requires great care, and is tedious and troublesome, yet the prodigious advantages will make ample compensation,—the flax when properly managed and of the best kind, being worth in Flanders 6s sterling a pound, in the stalks, and when spun, from 16s. to £.5 sterling a pound; so that one good crop is worth more than the value of the ground it grows on. In Great Britain the most difficult circumstance that attends raising this flax, is the want of brush to cover it on the ground where it grows. But the great plenty of brush in America, entirely prevents this difficulty, and there is the strongest inducements for every one who has opportunity, at least to make the experiment.

[☞ *The whole process of raising and managing this flax is inserted in Freeman's New-York Almanack for the year* 1770.]

WANTED,

A Gentleman that is Master of the Latin and Greek Languages, and some Knowledge of the Mathematicks, and is willing to be a Tutor in a Gentleman's Family, may, by applying to the Printer, hear of an advantageous Offer.

N. B. No Person need apply, but such as can be well recommended and are of unblemished Characters. 6 9

EVERT BANCKER,

HAS for Sale (reasonable, for Cash) at his Store in Wall-Street, opposite to Mr. Thurman's, the following Assortment of GOODS;

COARSE, middling, blue, black, and scarlet cloth, rattenets shalloons, durants, tammies, Irish camblet, callimancos, checkt Barcelona, figured starrets, Prussian stripes; blue black, and green hair plush, black velvet vest shapes, black, silk, worsted, cotton and thread hose; silk and worsted breeches patterns; black silk, and worsted mitts and gloves; worsted caps, English and Scotch oznaburgs, brown Russia and white Irish sheeting, ¾, and yard wd. Irish linen, dowlas, garlicks, princes linen, tandems, cotton China blue furniture, purple callico and printed linen; ¾, and yard wide lawn; best fine cambrick, good black taffety, black and green peelong, narrow bombazeen, black everlasting; brown buckram, fine twist, and buttons, silk knee garters; 9-4 and 10-4 Flanders bed ticks, bed bunts, fine and middling cotton check, cotton stripes, corded and figured dimothy, pistol lawn, table cloths, napkin and clouting diaper, blue and red spotted lawn handkerchiefs, silk handkerchiefs, Scotch linen handkerchiefs; ribbons, sewing silk, white and coloured thread, shirt buttons, tapes, needles and pins; ivory and horn combs, entry hair cloth, shoemakers spinnel, best net twine, brass coffee pots, with three cocks; small chaffing-dishes, weavers brushes, white-wash brushes, crutch brooms, hogs snouts, dusters, bounders, shoe and buckle brushes; square marble stones for hearths, jamb-tiles, iron backs, gutter skates, cloves, cinnamon, and sundry other goods; as also a second hand eight day clock, that keeps good time. 5—

JAMES DEAS,

Peruke-Maker and Hair-Dresser,

AT the Corner, opposite to Messrs. Bolton and Sigell's Tavern, near the Exchange, in Broad-Street,—where he has Lodgings to be let.

N. B. He has to sell, Ladies best Tortoise-shell Combs of all Sorts. 68—

A complete Assortment at the UNIVERSAL STORE or

The Medley of Goods Sold by G DUYCKINCK

At the Sign of the
Looking Glass & Druggist Pot,
At the Corner of the Old Slip-Market,
NEW-YORK;

A variety of pictures, looking-glasses, and paper hangings,
With flint glasses of all kinds.
London and Bristol crown window glass of all sizes, as large as 27 by 22 inches.
Coach and plate glass.
Painters and Limners Colours, mix'd or unmix'd.
Varnish of all kinds,—Japanners articles,—Gold and silver leaf, &c.
Dying Colours with every Article belonging to dying.
Fullers articles,——Founders and smelters do.—Hatters trimmings,—Foil and stones, &c for Jewellers,—London and hard metal pewter,—Brass and copper ware,—Carpeting of all kinds,—China do.—Spicery.
DRUGS and MEDICINES,
With a general Assortment of genuine patented Medicines, warranted, and Shop Furnitures.

☞ N B. *The above Advertisement, being only the Heads, which consists of a Variety of Articles, almost every particular in each Branch can be commanded at the above Store.*

ALSO; *English Sail Cloth, No. 1, to 6—Nails and Brads of all Sizes. Tin Sheets in Boxes, Sheet Iron; Sheet and Bar Lead; Shot of all Sizes; English and German Steel. Variety of Chimney Tiles. Allum, Copperas, Brimstone, Salt Petre, Borax, Seeds, &c for Distillers.*
Sold Wholesale and Retail.

To be SOLD, by
MANUEL MYERS,
In Stone-Street,

NEW-YORK distill'd rum, West-India ditto, by the hogshead or barrel, cordials of the best quality, cider vinegar, white wine ditto; beef and pork, and a few boxes of green wax candles. 63—

JOHN VAN CORTLANDT,
HAS FOR SALE,

SNUFF in Bladders, by the Cask. Double, middling, single and lump refined Sugars.
Sugar Candy, by the Box.
Powdered Sugar, and clarified bright brown Sugars. 7 10

ANCHORS,

FROM one to ten Hundred Weight, made of the very best of Bar Iron, by the best Anchor Smith in America; equal, if not superior in Quality to any made in Europe.——

ALSO,
Cast Iron NUTTS, for grinding Apples, to be sold by

JOHN ABEEL,

Near Coenties Market, who can supply any Gentlemen on short Notice, with Anchors from 1000 to 1500 Weight.

NEW-YORK: Printed by JOHN HOLT, at the Printing-Office near the Exchange, in Broad-Street, where all Sorts of Printing Work is done in the neatest Manner, with Care and Expedition. Advertisements of no more Length than Breadth are inserted for Five Shillings, four Weeks, and One Shilling for each Week after, and larger Advertisements in the same Proportion.

SUPPLEMENT to the NEW-YORK JOURNAL,
Or GENERAL ADVERTISER.—NUMB. 1410.

[THURSDAY, JANUARY 11, 1770.]

NEWBERN, (*North Carolina*) Oct. 27.

ON Monday laſt, the general aſſembly of this province met here; and the members of the houſe of aſſembly having qualified themſelves, by taking the oaths of government, and ſubſcribing the teſt, waited upon his Excellency the Governor in the Council Chamber, when his Excellency directed them to return to their houſe, and make choice of a Speaker. The houſe accordingly returned, and unanimouſly choſe Colonel John Harvey, their late Speaker, who was conducted to the chair accordingly. The houſe then again waited on his Excellency in the Council Chamber, and preſented their Speaker; which choice his Excellency was pleaſed to approve of, and opened the ſeſſion with the following ſpeech.

Gentlemen of his Majeſty's honourable Council, Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the Houſe of Aſſembly.

IT is with much ſatisfaction I meet this new Aſſembly; as the freeholders through the province, have had a late opportunity of returning ſuch repreſentatives as they thought beſt qualified to ſerve their country, and of teſtifying their approbation of the public conduct of thoſe gentlemen whom they have again choſe to repreſent them.

I have the pleaſure to acquaint you, his Majeſty has been graciouſly pleaſed to leave the regulation of *Indian* affairs to the colonies, whoſe legiſlatures muſt be the beſt judges of what their ſeveral ſituations and circumſtances may require: That the office of Superintendents, however, will be continued, for ſuch matters as are of immediate negociation between the Crown and the tribes of Indians, and cannot conſequently be regulated by legiſlative authority.

As it is not in his Majeſty's power to diſpenſe with the act of Parliament, reſpecting the legal tender of Paper Currency in the colonies, no petition, that prays for an emiſſion of Paper Currency as a legal tender, can meet with the ſucceſs you wiſh: It is not, I am aſſured, however, intended that this intimation ſhould, nor will it, preclude the fulleſt conſideration that can be given, to any repreſentation this aſſembly ſhall make on that ſubject, or any plan you can ſuggeſt for that purpoſe.

As the affairs of this province muſt, in ſome degree, neceſſarily ſuffer delay for want of a regular Agent at home, duly authorized to act in every caſe in which the intereſt of the colony may be concerned, I am to acquaint you, I have his Majeſty's royal permiſſion to aſſent to a law, for raiſing ſuch a ſum as ſhall be neceſſary for ſupporting that eſtabliſhment; provided the Agent be appointed by a law of Governor, Council, and Aſſembly, ſpecially paſſed for that appointment: Which law, as it originates in the houſe of aſſembly, it follows of courſe, that the name of the perſon muſt be inſerted by that houſe, although the other two branches of the legiſlature have each, reſpectively, a negative upon the bill.

Among ſeveral acts paſſed laſt ſeſſion of parliament, relating, and beneficial to the Britiſh colonies, there is one for the encouragement of the culture of raw ſilk in America. This encouragement is ſo very conſiderable, and the object of it ſo intereſting both to Great-Britain, and the Southern colonies of America, that I do, in the ſtrongeſt manner, recommend to you, to purſue ſuch meaſures, by premiums, or otherwiſe, as may induce the inhabitants of this country to enter, with ſpirit and expedition, upon ſo uſeful and profitable a cultivation. Permit me here to obſerve to you, that the attention of his Majeſty, and his Parliament, to give every poſſible encouragement to the productions of the colonies, though at a conſiderable expence to Great-Britain, cannot but give the moſt pleaſing reflections to his Majeſty's ſubjects in America, and be productive of general benefit both to the mother country and her colonies.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Aſſembly,

The diſappointment I met with in the two laſt Seſſions of Aſſembly, oblige me to renew my application for a proviſion of powder and lead, for his Majeſty's ſervice, and the defence of this government. This object is ſo very important to this country, eſpecially to its maritime counties, that I eſteem it incumbent on me, for the honour and ſecurity of the province, to recommend to you to make the neceſſary proviſion of theſe articles; particularly, as the ſmall quantity of powder remaining in his Majeſty's magazine, is reported to me as unfit for public ſervice.

Your public funds demand a ſtricter examination than they have ever fallen under, ſince the eſtabliſhment of the colony. The credit and conſideration of this province is growing up with the increaſe of its inhabitants, and it is become of the utmoſt conſequence, that a ſettlement of the public accounts ſhould be forthwith obtained, that a general ſtate of them might be made known to the country. I had an opportunity this ſummer to procure information into the manner of keeping public accounts in a neighbouring colony, I purpoſe, in the courſe of this ſeſſion, to lay before you, for your deliberation, ſome obſervations and regulations on this head, which I wiſh may aſſiſt to diſpel that cloud, which has ever obſcured the public accounts of this province: The community will then chearfully pay the public levies, ſatisfied that they are fairly adjuſted and applied to the ſervices intended.

It will be an object too, worthy your ſtrict enquiry, how far the laws paſſed for the emiſſion of paper currency, have had their effect, and in whoſe hand the ſums raiſed to ſink thoſe emiſſions, remain.

Honourable Gentlemen, and Gentlemen of the Houſe of Aſſembly,

The weighty concerns that will fall under your conſideration this ſeſſion, require all poſſible temper and moderation in the conduct of them. I have the happineſs to hope, the intelligence I have lately received from home, will be very inſtrumental in preventing any interruption to the diſpatch of public buſineſs. I am authoriſed to inform you, notwithſtanding any inſinuations to the contrary, that his Majeſty's preſent adminiſtration have at no time, entertained a deſign to propoſe to Parliament, to lay any further taxes upon America, for the purpoſe of raiſing a revenue; and that it is their intention to propoſe, in the next ſeſſion of Parliament to take off the duties upon glaſs, paper, and colours, upon conſideration of ſuch duties having been laid contrary to the true principle of commerce. Theſe, I am aſſured, have always been, and ſtill are, the ſentiments of his Majeſty's preſent miniſters, and the principles by which their conduct in reſpect to America, has been governed. I therefore rely on your prudence and candour, that you will give full credit to the late teſtimonies his Majeſty and his Parliament have offered, of their attention and affection to the colonies, and this explanation of the meaſures of his Majeſty's ſervants. Such a confidence on your part, will tend to remove thoſe prejudices which have been excited by the miſrepreſentations of thoſe who are jealous of the proſperity of Great-Britain and her colonies, and re-eſtabliſh that cordiality and affection, upon which the glory and ſafety of the Britiſh empire depend.

I ſhall conclude, with calling to your reflection, a ſcene the moſt melancholy and affecting to this country; the calamities ariſing from the extreme violence of the late ſtorm, which has been too deſtructive to have failed to excite, in every humane breaſt, a ſenſible compaſſion and ſympathy for the unfortunate ſufferers. The miſfortunes of this town in particular, have not been confined to the heavy loſs of the individual ſufferers, ſince, by the deſtruction of its banks, formed by nature on the ſide of the two rivers, and, formerly thought a ſufficient bulwark, the trading part of the town lies open and expoſed to the ravages of every high wind and tide; which can only be prevented, for the future, at an expence the town, under its preſent ruinous condition, may not be able to defray. It will therefore give me great pleaſure, if you, gentlemen, ſhall think with me, that the public utility requires aſſiſtance to be given by the legiſlature for that purpoſe, to one of the moſt conſiderable ports of the province.

To His Excellency WILLIAM TRYON, *Eſquire, Captain general, Governor, and Commander in Chief, in and over His Majeſty's Province of* NORTH-CAROLINA.

The ADDRESS of the ASSEMBLY of the ſaid Province.

SIR,

WE, his Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the members of the Aſſembly of North-Carolina, return your Excellency our ſincere thanks, for your Speech at the opening of this ſeſſion, and beg leave to congratulate your Excellency, on your happy return from Virginia to your government.

The information your Excellency has given us, that no petition to his Majeſty from the colonies, praying an emiſſion of Paper Currency as a legal tender, can meet with ſucceſs, gives us the utmoſt concern, as we flattered ourſelves, that on the humble repreſentation of the late aſſembly, with your Excellency's intereſt at home, which you were pleaſed ſo kindly to offer, and which, we doubt not, has been moſt ſtrenuouſly exerted in favour of the province, we ſhould have obtained the relief ſo neceſſary to the diſtreſſed ſituation and circumſtances of this country.

We are truly ſenſible of the neceſſity of having an Agent in England, duly authoriſed to act in every caſe, in which the intereſt of this colony may be concerned. This Houſe therefore, will proceed to the appointment of an Agent, in which we hope, to have the concurrence of the other branches of the legiſlature, and will make the neceſſary proviſion for ſupporting ſuch an eſtabliſhment.

The encouragement given by an act of parliament, to the culture of Raw Silk in America, is pleaſing and agreeable to us; and we aſſure your Excellency, that it ſhall meet with ſuch further encouragement (conſiſtent with the true intereſt of this country) as ſo intereſting an object may require.

The making proviſion of Powder and Lead for his Majeſty's ſervice and the defence of this government, at this time when we are enjoying the bleſſings of peace, permit us, Sir to ſay, we humbly apprehend, is by no means neceſſary; as every clog or tax whatſoever, upon our trade, muſt of neceſſity, be a diſcouragement to the ſame, and of courſe, have ſuch a tendency as to be prejudicial, rather than advantageous, to the country.

The ſtate of our public funds, at no time, ſince the ſettlement of the colony, has required a more ſtrict examination, than at preſent; and we agree with your Excellency, that a ſettlement of the public accounts ſhould be forthwith obtained, ſo as a general ſtate of them may be made known to the country: and we ſhall be extremely obliged to your Excellency, for any obſervations or regulations in the manner of keeping the public accounts, that you ſhall be pleaſed to lay before us, which may tend to render the ſame free from that obſcurity they have hitherto been in.

We ſhall ever eſteem it our indiſpenſible duty to enquire into, and ſee how far the laws for the emiſſion of Paper Currency, have had their effect, and in whoſe hands the ſums raiſed to ſink theſe emiſſions remain.

The intelligence your Excellency has received from home, and which you are pleaſed to communicate to us, regarding the intention of his Majeſty's preſent Miniſters having no deſign to propoſe to Parliament, to lay any further taxes on America, for the purpoſe of raiſing a revenue, and their propoſing to take off the duties upon glaſs, paper, and colours, is very grateful to us, and will be much more ſo, when we find their deſigns are carried into execution; even upon the conſideration of ſuch duties having been laid contrary to the true principles of commerce; and we rejoice that we are once ſo happy as to have the ſentiments of the Miniſtry in that particular, coincide with our own.

We ſympathize with the unfortunate ſufferers in the late ſtorm in general, and with the inhabitants of Newbern in particular: But the calamities, loſſes, and misfortunes, occaſioned thereby, being general, we cannot, conſiſtent with the duty we owe our conſtituents, think of granting them aſſiſtance, in preference to any other part of the province, leſt, by ſo doing we ſhould ſhew a partiality we would ever endeavour to avoid.

To which Addreſs His Excellency was pleaſed to return the following ANSWER.

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the Houſe of Aſſembly,

I THANK you for your congratulations on my return from Virginia to this country. It would have afforded me much ſatisfaction, if the ſupply of ammunition for the country, and the aſſiſtance for the town of Newbern, which I recommended to you in my ſpeech, had been honoured with your approbation.

WILLIAM TRYON.

On Thurſday the 2d *Nov.* the houſe of aſſembly came to the following reſolutions.

"*Reſolved, Nemine Contradicente*, That the ſole right of impoſing taxes on the inhabitants of this his Majeſty's colony of North-Carolina, is now, and ever hath been, legally and conſtitutionally, veſted in the houſe of aſſembly, lawfully convened, according to the ancient and eſtabliſhed practice with the conſent of the council and his Majeſty, the King of Great-Britain, or his governor for the time being.

"*Reſolved, nem. con.* That it is the undoubted priviledge of the inhabitants of this colony, to petition their Sovereign for redreſs of grievances; and that it is lawful and expedient to procure the concurrence of his Majeſty's other colonies, in ſu

ful addreſſes, praying the royal interpoſition in favour of the violated rights of America.

"*Reſolved, nem. con.* That all trials for treaſon, miſpriſion of treaſon, or for any felony or crime whatſoever, committed and done in this his Majeſty's ſaid colony, by any perſon or perſons reſiding therein, ought of right to be had and conducted in and before his Majeſty's courts holden within the ſaid colony, according to the fixt and known courſe of proceeding; and that the ſeizing any perſon or perſons reſiding in this colony, ſuſpected of any crime whatſoever committed therein, and ſending ſuch perſon or perſons to places beyond the ſea to be tried, is highly derogatory to the rights of Britiſh ſubjects; as thereby the ineſtimable privilege of being tried by a jury from the vicinage, as well as the liberty of ſummoning and producing witneſſes on ſuch trial, will be taken away from the party accuſed.

"*Reſolved, nem. con.* That an humble, dutiful and loyal addreſs be preſented to his Majeſty, to aſſure him of our inviolable attachment to his ſacred perſon and government, and to beſeech his Royal interpoſition, as the father of all his people, however remote from the ſeat of his empire, to quiet the minds of his loyal ſubjects of this colony, and to avert from them thoſe dangers and miſeries which will enſue from the ſeizing and carrying beyond ſea any perſon reſiding in America ſuſpected of any crime whatſoever, to be tried in any other manner than by the antient and long eſtabliſhed courſe of proceeding."

An Addreſs was then agreed upon, and ordered to be tranſmitted to their agent in England, to be laid before his Majeſty. [*Which we have not Room to inſert.*]

On Saturday *Nov.* 4. his Excellency the Governor ſent a meſſage to the houſe, deſiring their attendance on him in the council chamber: The houſe accordingly waited on his Excellency, when he was pleaſed to addreſs them as follows:

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the Houſe of Aſſembly,

UPON looking over the votes of your houſe, I find ſome reſolves upon your journals; reſolves, that, after the aſſurances I had given you in my ſpeech, have ſapped the foundations of confidence and gratitude; have torn up, by the roots, every ſanguine hope I entertained, to render this province further ſervice, if, in truth, I have rendered it any, and made it my indiſpenſible duty to put an end to this ſeſſion; I ſhall therefore require your attendance on Monday next, when you will preſent to me ſuch bills as may be then prepared.

WILLIAM TRYON.

To his Excellency WILIAM TRYON, *Eſquire, Captain General, Governor. &c.*

SIR,

THE aſſurances your Excellency gave this houſe, at the opening of this ſeſſion, of the repeal of thoſe acts, ſo contrary to the intereſt both of Great-Britain and America, had the repeal of them happily for us, been in your power, would have been a certainty upon which the houſe could not but have relied, without, indeed, ſapping the foundations of confidence and gratitude, and juſtly forfeiting all title to your Excellency's further favours and ſervices; but as thoſe aſſurances were in conſequence of expectations founded on the intention of miniſters to recommend ſuch a repeal to parliament, who might or might not have been in place at the next meeting thereof, we could not but think it a duty we indiſpenſibly owed to our conſtituents, to expreſs our diſapprobation of acts and meaſures, in our apprehenſion, grievous and unconſtitutional. To this motive alone we beg of you, Sir, to impute thoſe reſolves, and not to a loſs of confidence in your Excellency, or for want of a very grateful remembrance of thoſe ſignal ſervices you have rendered this province; and we, with pleaſure, take this public opportunity of declaring to the world, the benefits this province has received from your Excellency's adminiſtration, have excited in our boſoms the warmeſt ſenſations of gratitude, and muſt deſervedly obtain you the bleſſing of poſterity.

In the Aſſembly Nov. 6, 1769.

His Excellency's ANSWER.

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the Houſe of Aſſembly,

IN *anſwer to your meſſage of this day, I am ſorry to obſerve you have founded your conduct on a jealouſy of the intention of miniſters, who might, or might not, be in office at the meeting of the parliament. I aſſure you that I received thoſe aſſurances, communicated to you in my ſpeech, as the voice of the crown, and do not believe a change of miniſtry will make any change of the meaſures therein adopted by his Majeſty's preſent ſervants.*

I thank you for the highly honourable teſtimonies you give me of your approbation of my conduct during my adminiſtration.

On Monday, the houſe came to the following reſolutions:

"*Reſolved*, On motion, That if any public officer ſhall exact illegal fees, or otherwiſe, under colour of his office, unduly oppreſs the people, ſuch officers ſo acting, ſhall, on conviction thereof, receive the higheſt cenſure and puniſhment this houſe can inflict upon them.

"*Reſolved*, On motion, That all perſons who oppoſe ſheriffs in the due execution of their office, ſhall be looked upon by this houſe as enemies to their country, meriting its ſevereſt cenſures, and deſerving of its higheſt puniſhment; and ſuch perſons will be treated with the utmoſt rigour in the power of this houſe to exert againſt them."

The ſame day, the houſe waited on his Excellency in the council chamber; when he was pleaſed to give his aſſent to four bills, viz. An Act, for appointing an agent. An Act, to empower the juſtices in the ſeveral counties, therein mentioned, to eſtabliſh free ferries and bridges in their reſpective counties, and to lay a tax for defraying the charge thereof. An Act, for confirming the qualification of Henry Lockey, ſheriff of Beaufort. An Act, to encourage the deſtroying of vermin. And then diſſolved the aſſembly with the following SPEECH.

NEWBERN, *November* 6.

His EXCELLENCY's SPEECH to diſſolve the ASSEMBLY.

Gentlemen of his Majeſty's Honourable Council, Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the Houſe of Aſſembly,

"I MET this Aſſembly with a moſt ſincere diſpoſition to forward the public buſineſs of the country, and I make this public acknowledgment of my thanks, to the gentlemen of his Majeſty's Council, for the cheerfulneſs they have ſhewn to co-operate with me; and my gratitude to the Houſe of Aſſembly for the honourable opinion they have declared in favour of my adminiſtration. You may be aſſured, gentlemen, that the interruption which has been given to the buſineſs of this ſeſſion, has not occaſioned more diſappointment to you, than the cauſe of it has occaſioned real affliction to me.

The plan I laid before you for the management of your public funds, if adopted by the legiſlature, and invariably purſued (otherwiſe it will be inſufficient) will produce the happieſt effects to this country; and I will be bold to affirm, if ever carried, in any future ſeſſion, into an act of the legiſlature, it will be acknowledged the moſt beneficial ſeſſion this colony ever experienced, though it ſhould be the only act paſſed in that ſeſſion. But this bleſſing is not to be obtained for the country, while the Treaſurers, late Sheriffs, and their ſureties, can command a majority in the lower Houſe, and while a Treaſurer is ſuffered to abſent himſelf, and with-hold his public accounts from the General Aſſembly, let the pretence of his abſence be ever ſo urgent. This morning I ſaw ſome public accounts of the treaſurer for the ſouthern diſtrict; Thoſe accounts are ſo very irregular, and negligently kept, that the public muſt be abuſed, if an amendment is not made to the mode there purſued; but as I am told, it is a method his predeceſſors followed, no cenſure can lie upon that gentleman.

As my duty precedes every other conſideration, I do now diſſolve this aſſembly, and this aſſembly is accordingly diſſolved."

After which, the late repreſentatives of the people, judging it neceſſary, that ſome meaſures ſhould be taken in their diſtreſſed ſituation, for preſerving the true and eſſential intereſts of the province, reſolved upon a meeting for that very ſalutary purpoſe, and therefore immediately repaired to the Court-Houſe in this town, where, being aſſembled, it was firſt propoſed, for the more decent and regular diſcuſſion of ſuch matters as might be taken into conſideration, that a moderator ſhould be appointed, and JOHN HARVEY, Eſq; late ſpeaker of the houſe of aſſembly, was unanimouſly elected.

The true ſtate of the province being then opened and fully explained, and it being propoſed that a regular aſſociation ſhould be formed, a committee was appointed to prepare the neceſſary and moſt proper regulations for that purpoſe, and they were ordered to make their report to the general meeting the next day, at nine o'clock.

NEWBERN, November 7, 1769

At a farther meeting, according to Ajournment, the committee appointed yeſterday, made their report, which being read, ſeriouſly conſidered, and approved, was ſigned by a great number of the late members of aſſembly then preſent, and is as follows,

WE, his majeſty's moſt dutiful ſubjects, the late repreſentatives of all the freeholders of the province of North-Carolina, avowing an invincible attachment and unſhaken fidelity to our moſt gracious Sovereign, and proteſting againſt every act that may have the leaſt tendency to diſturb the peace and good order of this government, which we are willing, at the riſque of our lives and fortunes, to maintain and defend; but, at the ſame time, ſenſibly affected with the hardſhips, difficulties and diſcouragements the colonies at preſent labour under, from ſeveral taxes and impoſitions laid on by parliament, for the ſole purpoſe of a revenue, by which our money is taken from us, without our conſent, and applied to the ſupport of new created commiſſioners of cuſtoms, and other place-men: and by other acts of parliament, we are deprived of that invaluable privilege of trial by our peers and the common law, and made ſubject to the arbitrary and oppreſſive proceedings of the civil law, juſtly abhorred by our anceſtors, the freemen of England: And finding that the moſt dutiful and loyal petitions and remonſtrances from the colonies for redreſs, have been rejected with contempt; and dreading the evils which threaten us and our poſterity, by reducing us from freedom to a ſtate of ſlavery; and in order to ſtimulate our fellow ſubjects the merchants and manufacturers in Great-Britain, to aid us in this our diſtreſs, and to ſhew our readineſs to join, heartily, with the other colonies, in every legal method which may moſt probably tend to procure a redreſs, which, we believe, will be moſt effectually promoted, by eſtabliſhing œconomy, encouraging American manufactures in general, and of this province in particular; promoting induſtry, and diſcouraging all manner of luxury and extravagance: We do therefore, moſt earneſtly, recommend this our aſſociation, to the ſerious attention of all gentlemen, merchants, traders, and other inhabitants of this province, not doubting that they will, very readily and cordially accede thereto; we therefore, whoſe names are hereunto ſubſcribed, do ſolemnly promiſe and agree, to and with each other, that until the colonies are reſtored to their former freedom, by a repeal of thoſe oppreſſive acts, we will moſt truly adhere to, and abide by the following reſolutions, to wit.

Firſt, It was unanimouſly agreed on and reſolved, this 7th day of November, 1769, that the ſubſcribers, as well by their own example as all other legal ways and means in their power, will promote and encourage induſtry and frugality, and diſcourage all manner of luxury and extravagance; and will alſo encourage and promote the uſe of *North American manufactures* in general, and thoſe of this province in particular; and ſuch of the ſubſcribers who ſhall or may have any ſuch for ſale, will ſell and diſpoſe of them at the ſame rates as heretofore.

Secondly, That they will not at any time hereafter directly or indirectly, import or cauſe to be imported, any manner of goods, merchandize or manufactures, which are or ſhall hereafter be taxed by act of parliament for the purpoſe of raiſing a revenue in America, except paper, not exceeding eight ſhillings ſterling per ream, and except ſuch articles only as orders have been already ſent for: nor purchaſe any ſuch after the firſt day of January next, of any perſon whatever, but they will always conſider ſuch taxation, in every reſpect, as an abſolute prohibition; and in all future orders forbid their correſpondents to ſhip them any goods whatever, taxed as aforeſaid, except as in above excepted.

Thirdly, That the ſubſcribers will not hereafter, directly or indirectly, import, or cauſe to be imported from Great-Britain, or any part of Europe, (except ſuch articles of the produce and manufacture of Ireland, as may be immediately and legally brought from thence, and except alſo all ſuch goods as orders have been already ſent for) any of the goods herein after enumerated, to wit, ſpirits, wine, cyder, perry, beer, ale, malt, barley, peaſe, beef, pork, fiſh, butter, cheeſe, tallow, candles, oil, fruit, ſugar, pickles, confectionary, pewter, hoes, axes, watches, clocks, tables, chairs, looking-glaſſes carriages, joiners and cabinet work of all ſorts, upholſtery of all ſorts, trinkets and jewellery, plate, and gold and ſilver ſmith's work of all ſorts, ribbons and millinary of all ſorts [except ſpices] ſilks of all ſorts, (except ſewing ſilk) cambrick, lawn, muſlin, gauze, (except bolting-cloths) callico, or cotton ſtuffs, of more than two ſhillings per yard, linens of more than two ſhillings per yard, woollens, worſted ſtuffs of all ſorts, of more than one ſhilling and ſix pence per yard, broad cloths of all kinds, of more than eight ſhillings per yard, narrow cloths of all kinds, of more than three ſhillings per yard, hats, ſtockings, ſhoes and boots, ſaddles and all manufactures of leather and ſkins, of all kinds; until the late acts of parliament impoſing duties on tea, paper, glaſs, &c. for the purpoſe of raiſing a revenue in America are repealed; and they will not, after the firſt day of January next, purchaſe any of the above enumerated goods of any perſon whatſoever, unleſs the above mentioned acts of parliament are repealed.

Fourthly, That in all orders which any of the ſubſcribers may hereafter ſend to Great-Britain, they ſhall, and will expreſſly direct their correſpondents not to ſhip them any of the before enumerated goods, until the above mentioned acts are repealed; and if any goods are ſhipped to them contrary to the tenor of this agreement, they will refuſe to take the ſame, or make themſelves chargeable therewith.

Fifthly, That they will not import any ſlaves, or purchaſe any imported, after the firſt day of January next, until the ſaid acts of parliament are repealed.

Sixthly, That they will not import any wine of any kind whatſoever, or purchaſe the ſame from any perſon whatſoever, after the firſt day of January next, (except ſuch wines as are already ordered) until the act of parliament impoſing duties thereon are repealed.

Seventhly, For the better preſervation of the breed of ſheep, that they will not kill, or ſuffer to be killed, any lambs that ſhall be yeaned before the firſt day of May, in any year, nor diſpoſe of ſuch to any butcher or any other perſon, whom they have reaſon to expect intends to kill the ſame.

Eighthly and Laſtly, That theſe reſolves, ſhall be binding on all and each of the ſubſcribers, who do hereby, each and every perſon for himſelf, upon his word and honour, agree, that he will ſtrictly and firmly adhere to, and abide by, every article in this agreement, from the time of his ſigning the ſame for and during the continuance of the before mentioned acts of parliament; and every ſubſcriber who ſhall not ſtrictly and literally adhere to this agreement, according to the true intent and meaning hereof, ought to be treated with the utmoſt contempt.

The above reſolves were ſigned by ſixty-four of the members of the houſe of aſſembly, being all that were then preſent.

This completes the chain of union throughout the continent, for the meaſure of non-importation and Oeconomy.

Juſt opened, and to be ſold, for Caſh or ſhort Credit, by

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A Large Aſſortment of Woollens and other Goods, ſuitable for the approaching Seaſon.

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Engliſh Tea, by the Cheſt, Hoſe's and Briſtol Shoes, by the Trunk, and choice Connecticut Pork ——Ready Money given for *Pot* or *Pearl* Aſhes, in Proportion to the Brand it will bear.

N. B. All Accounts ſtill depending with the Eſtate of James M'Evers deceaſed, will be put in Suit, if not ſhortly cloſed. 91 —